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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

# Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives you complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, and your town, read The Nugget.

Vol. 19, No. 28 | The County Seat Paper | NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA | The Gold Center | MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1945

## ATTACK ON STATE FUND HITS TAXPAYER

On the April 9th calendar for consideration in the Assembly Finance and Insurance Committee is a harmful bill which calls for prompt rejection. Assembly Bill No. 45 (Fourt, et al) pertains to the writing of workmen's compensation insurance on municipalities, counties, irrigatricts and other political subdivisions. The fact that it is dressed up in innocent language makes it all the more dangerous.

While the obligation to obtain workmen's compensation insurance is generally compulsory for private employers, it is not compulsory for the public employers. Public agencies may be lawfully uninsured, but if they elect to carry insurance they have been required, since 1914 to insure with the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

This insurance is written by the fund at cost, and at substantial savings under that obtained from private sources. The annual premium volume for cities, counties and districts is $1,500,000 of which amount $600,000 is refunded as a saving to the taxpayers of this state.

AB 45 would open this field of compensation insurance to the private carriers. It is a permissive bill, but anyone with a sense of political realism knows, that the enactment of this bill will throw workmen's compensation insurance into the political arena, will subject supervisors and trustees to political pulling and hauling for business, and in some cases will make the placing of workmen's compensatio insurance an issue in local elections. Eventnally frem political considerations, the business of public employers will be wrested from the fund, except for the insurance of those political subdivisions which prove too costly to be attractive to private carriers. Making the workers benefits subject to political patronage will raise insurmountable legalities and teihnicanities detrimental to the rights of public employees. Taxes will inevitably be increased to pay the difference between the cost of fund insurance and the cost of coverage obtained elsewhere. The insurance to private employers will also be increased since the loss of premiums to the fund resulting from the enactment of this bill cannot be offset by a comparable reduction in overhead.

Who is asking for the bill? Not the employees, because organized labor is on record in opposition to it. Not the political subdivisions affected by the bill, for the state wide county supervisors association of California has voted to oppose it; so also has the irrigation districts association of California; No taxpayers association is on record requesting it.

The proposal has been before the legislature repeatedly, but never successfully. As early as 1929 Gov. C. C. Young remarked concerning such a bill: "I see no means by which it will aid the injured workmen, for no other carrier offers safer coverage than the state fund. I see no possible aid to the cities, the counties or districts, for no private carrier can provide the coverage at a net cost as low as does the state fund."

California must be ever alert to this very dangerous idea. We cannot afford to jeopardize the standing of the State Compensation Insurance Fund by undermining its operation at the expense of public agencies, labor, industry and teh taxpaying public. There is not a single substantial argument in favor of the bill, and it should be rejeced emphatically and at once.

### CHMA NOMINATES OFFICERS

The California Hydraulic Mining Association held its April meeting tomorrow in the Auburn Hotel in Auburn, meeting for the usual one o'clock luncheon with the business session opened at 2 p. m. Officers and directors were nominated.

### CARL ORZALLI LOS FINGER

Carl Orzalli, employed by a property owner of Wet Hill, lost a finger and suffered several severely lacerated fingers on his left hand which sent him to the Miners Hospital Monday. He was placing a fan belt on a machine and his helper started the engine causing the injury.

## HELEN CHAPMAN WRITES OF BUZZ BOMBS

A letter was received yesterday by Dr. C. W. Chapman from his daughter Helen, now with the Red Cross back of the fighting front in Germany. It follows:

Dear Poppy:

I have a little time this morning to write because the guide didn't come from the outfit we were supposed to serve. They moved, it seems. Now we shall go out at noon to some other place. This week has been busy chiefly in a social way. The army always gets social when it isn't fighting, and that is when ARC has to work the hardest.

Sunday night I went to a dinner given by General McLain. Ten of the girls went that night. The rest, 20 more, went on two other nights. Generals Shay and Maguire were there too and one colonel and one major. The dinner was very nice. The evening was spent in chatting. Last night Corps Forward had a dinner party to which they invited all the available women on our side of the war. I went, and sat across the table from the colonel who commands the hospital to which Nancy was attached, and a nurse captain. They were very complimentary about Nancy, and miss her. I found out from them that Nancy landed in Normandy on D-|-6 Day. That is something. I went last night with a Major Marshall. He was very interesting and I had a pretty good time at the party.

Day before yesterday a woman war correspondent named Ann Hunter went out on the "Grand Canyon" with us. She is working for the Chicago Times and broadcasts news over station WAIT. She says she will write you a letter when she goes back to the states.

For weeks on end I don't even look at money, it is so useless here. If I go on a trip that's a different story. Trips suck up money like a vacuum sweeper if you buy anything. Actually, I have spent comparatively little. They do not have ice cream parlors in every city over here. They can expect a booming business over there when this ice cream starved army gets home.

I can't tell you what divisions I serve. That has been highly secret most of the time since the bulge. After a certain time that information is published; and if you remember, I sent you a newspaper clipping from Stars and Stripes giving an exact description of the Ninth Army. That was before the bulge when everything had been quiet for months. It seldom has been quiet since. We are known as the Tomahawk Corps. I hear tell that the Germans thought the Indians were going to get them when they saw the corps' patch. General McLain is our corps commander. General Simpson is 9th Army Commander. I am on the average of 10 miles behind the front.

Looting is being severely punished as a major crime. It still exists, however. The big talk around here is about the non-fraternization policy. We are known now as the women a man can talk to without paying $65. Originally men were fined $65 for fraternizing with Germans. Now they get about 10 years in jail and a dishonorable discharge. We hear a lot of complaining. They are all crazy to talk to women.

My GI jacket has rabbit fur because it is pretty and it is a common fur over here. There are an awful lot of furs in Germany. Use them to keep warm. The men find lots of fur lined jackets, hats, gloves, but there was some trouble over the disappearance of expensive furs.

I see you got my letter about the buzz bomb. I certainly saw it before it struck and when it struck. I have seen a number of others. In daytime they look like an airplane and at night like a ball of fire. Their motor has a very uneven throb and they always sound as if they are about to stop. If it does, of course, you say your prayers for the last time. The time I was telling you about the bomb acted slightly different in that it power dived into the ground with the motor going full force. The worst part of that experience was what followed.

Buzz bombs went overhead on an average of one every six minutes for two hours. Since it was a cloudy day we couldn't see them, and every one sounded directly overhead and just about to stop. The Chinese torture of dropping water on your head a drop each second, is pale beside this one that the Germans have devised.

Something funny happened one night when I was in Aachen. Jean and I slept on the top floor of our hotel and we could hear everything very plainly. One night I was dreaming I was home standing on the front porch with you, and we were watching Allen fly a plane around town. He made a dive to buzz over the house. Well, just then I woke up and heard a motor, but being half asleep, it was part of the dream yet. All of a sudden I came to with a start when I remembered I was in Germany. A buzz bomb had just zoomed over the top of the hotel. I thought it was an airplane at the time, but I found out differently from the guards the next day. We haven't been bothered with buzz bombs for quite a while now.

Well, I am going to get a short nap and eat lunch and go to work. The German girls are cleaning up the apartment around me now.

Your loving daughter, Helen.

## SNOW SURVEYS INDICATE GOOD WATER SUPPLY

Ranger Frank Delaney reporting from Downieville stated that William A. Nelson, fire control assistant, and Fred Rixey, timber scaler, haver returned from their snow survey in northeastern Sierra County.

At Church Meadows they found snow 88.88 inches deep with a water content of 33.86 inches, at Sardine Flat snow was 48.7 inches deep with 18.05 of water, and at Yuba Pass 80.23 inches deep, with water content, 34.18 inches. There were 48 inches of packed snow at Camp Pioneer.

Delaney reports:

This survey shows more snow with a higher water content than last year at this time. Sample holes showed mud indicating very little ice pack at the base. This will permit melting snows to be absorbed and thus give a better controlled spring and early summer run off. This, provided we have no early warm rains over our summits. It looks like a good summer for sheep and cattle men who graze their stock in the Sierras, as well as good water supply for the valley ranchers.

The boys made a round trip of 40 miles on skis and had a few good rides coming out of Church Meadows. Both Nelson and Rixey returned with Rangers Warren Barnes, and Joseph Ely and Fire Control Assistant Clarence Martz, all the Tahoe national forest staff, have returned from their snow survey along the headwaters of the North and Middle Forks of the American River and they report a much greater depth of snow than at this time last year.

Snow measured at Gopher Flat on the Middle Fork averaged 97 inches deep as compared with 58 inches last year. Measurements at Hoyt sink on the North Fork showed 115 inches as against 76 inches last year at this time. These increases, Barnes states, are indicative of a heavier snowfall all over drainage area. This with the high water content of the snow should insure an adequate water suupy for the summer.

Barnes said that high winds and 8 to 10 inches of snow newly fallen, made the ski trip extremely difficult.

### County Salaries Increase To Total $12,000

The Nevada County Board of Supervisors have passed an ordinance raising the salaries all county elected officials, save the district attorney, county auditor and superior judge whose salaries are fixed by the state legislature, and their office personnel. The total of the increases granted will amount to $12,000 a year, according to County Clerk R. N. McCormack.

The ordinance increasing salaries gives both elected and appointed personnel now receiving less than $3,000 annually a raise of $25 monthly. Those receiving $3,000 or more annually will be given each a $20 monthly increase.

## DRIVE LAUNCHED TO BAN PRICE GOUGING

Consumer groups, price panels of local war, price and rationing boards and the enforcement division of the Sacramento district office of Price Administration this week launched its part of the nation wide drive against price gouging.

Announcing a "penny pirate" drive as an answer to one phase of the meat shortages, Gilbert McNeil, Sacramento district director said:

"The black market is not a mysterious outlaw organization operating outside normal channels of distribution. It is often no farther away than the corner store where overceiling prices are charged, or ration points are not collected."

McNeil analized the three general types of black or gray markets in meats, naming first, extensive local slaughter which is common in northern California. More than half the Ameriian people live within a short distanre of a farm where some meat is produced, he pointed out. More than a million farmers and small local slaughterers have always provided their neighbors with all the meat they needed. With local purchasing power soaring, they are doing so on a larger scale than ever before—and in far too many cases, without collecting ration points or recognizing ceiling prices. In many farm communities food ration stamps have had little or no value, and it is well known that there are still thousands of local slaughterers who do not even know that they are supposed to take points for the meat they sell. These communities thus get more than their fair share of rationed meat, and the extra amount they eat is withheld from the rest of the country rather than being channeled out through legal commercial outlets. This is chiefly "gray marketing" ignorance of the law, he said.

The second type arises from cumulative overcharges between producer and consumer. Under conditions of heavy demand for livestock, some of the meat slaughtered commercially goes through distributors who pay and charge over ceiling prices all along the way to the consumer. These black marketeers seem to be very careful about collecting ration points, but the meat they handle reaches the customers at far above ceiling prices.

Third is the counterfeit red stamp which have appeared in three of the OPA eight regions. Meat dealers buy counterfeits to cover above ceiling sales to favored customers without ration currency. Restaurants are sometimes buyers on the counterfeit market.

Appealing to patriotic buyers and sellers especially farmers, McNeil asked that they apply thee simple tests against a continuing black market in meat:

Every pieces of meat sold above its ceiling price is black market meat.

Every piece of meat sold without ration points is black market meat.

Black market meat has been stolen from war workers and fighting men.

The accumulative, nationwide effect of even a penny overcharge on meat, or any other commodity, runs the inflationary assault on our present post war economy into billions of dollars.

### Mrs. Mary Manning Succumbs in S. F.

Funeral services were held Wednesday in the Holmes and Myers Funeral Home for Mrs. Mary Manning, widow of a well known druggist, formerly in business in Grass Valley. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

Mrs. Manning was 91 years of age and for many years resided in Grass Valley. She passed away in San Francisco, where she was born Tuesday night. Rosary held there Wednesday evening.

The deceased was the mother of Mrs. Adelaide Hoelscher and Mrs. Clarice Costello, both of San Francisco, and a sister of Miss Annie Horan, Mrs. Elizabeth McKay, Mrs. Kate Hocking, and William Horan all of Grass Valley, and T. E. Horan, of Oakland.

### Moaning Mona to Sound Victory Blast

When V-E day comes, Nevada City residents will know it, for some one at the city hall will push a button and "Moaning Mona" will then tell them about it.

"Moaning Mona" is a siren of extraordinary power and sound effect. It was purchased as an air raid alarm, but its noise was so alarming it has never been used but once or twice in practice.

### Ten Sirens to Herald Victory Over Germany

When the news of German capitulation or end of organized resistance is flashed over the wires, Fire Chief Clare Hughes of Grass Valley states he will sound two short blasts and one long one, the Morse code signal for V, or victory, simuleaneously on ten sirens hooked up together. At the same time the fire bell will ring continuously.

### Hallock Will Head CHMA

The California Hydraulic Mining Association at its meeting yesterday in Auburn received nominations for officers. These were George W. Hallock of Grass Valley for president, Frank C. Brown, of Auburn for vice president, Mrs. Edna Hellenbeck of Auburn for treasurer and W. W. Esterly for secretary. The election will take place in May.

Gen. Warren T. Hannum state director of natural resources was a guest.

### To Keep File of 200 Blood Donors

The Community Hospital has announced that it will set up a blood type file here and will type the blood of 200 prospective donors to be called upon should an emergency need of whole blood occur. Residents of both Grass Valley and Nevada City may have their blood typed without charge. The file will be available for all hospitals and physicians in two communities.

In the past, when the need arose, there have always been donors, but checking the type of blood entails loss of time, often an important factor in saving lives by blood transfusion.

### Cleaning Firm Changes Hands

Mr. and Mrs. Ed R. Burtner have sold their cleaning business, which they have operated in Grass Valley for 23 years, 21 of which have been at 111 West Main street, to Stuart Chalmers, proprietor of the Grass Valley Laundry and Dry Cleaners. The latter will occupy the premises and take over the business on May first.

Burtner has purchased H. J. Niles ranch in the Indian Springs district which contains more than 1000 acres. He expects to engage in general farming, raising live stock, grain and hay. Burtner is returning to the life and the experience he knew before the first world war. He expects his two sons, in the armed forces, will join him when the present war ends.

### H. E. Huntington Librarian Guest

Leslie Edgar Bliss, librarian of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Museum at San Marino, addressing a meeting of the Nevada County Historical Society, expressed admiration for the spirit shown by members in preserving historical data pertaining gold rush and later developments.

Bliss urged against undue haste in assuming financial obligations, declaring that the membership has within itself materials for making an excellent start. He offered to assist society in establishing photostatic libraries of documents, letters and diaries which are available and of historic interest, since the Huntington Library has excellent facilities of this kind.

Elmer Stevens, president, presided at the meetinv. Miss Betty Eldredge is secretary.

The famous Egyptian crocodile is now found only in the extreme northern reaches of the Nile valley.

## GRASS VALLEY ELKS LODGE SEATS OFFICERS

The Grass Valley Lodge of Elks has installed Ray Pengelly, exalted ruler, at ceremonies over which district deputy grand exalted ruler presided.

Seated with Pengelly in the lodge offices were Brooks Hartman, leading knight; Lloyd Weeks, loyal knight; Orlo Steele, lecturing knight; M. Henry Argall, secretary; C. B. Grenfell, treasurer; George Whiting, tiler; James C. Tyrrell, trustee for five years, Gilbert Cramer, trustee for four years; Rolland Trathen, trustee for three years; Fred Nettell esquire; Don Richards, chaplain; Jerry Austin, organist and James Thompson, inner guard.

## H. S. FOREMAN CHAMBER HEAD

The Nevada City Chamber of Commerce has elected H. S. Foreman, lumber man, president, succeeding George Gildersleeve, justice of the peace, whose term expired. The new vice president is Eldon Kendricks, second vice pdesident, U. S. N. Johnson and secretary, H. F. Sofge, who now enters upon his seventh year in the office.

The board of directors chosen consists of A. M. Holmes, Cari Foote, Miss Mary Davis, Charles Veale, Harlow Woods, Rev. Cedric Porter and A. S. Bates. Richard J. Bennetts was named chairman of the chamber's airport committee.

### More Contributions to Red Cross Recorded

More contributions to Nevada City's Red Cross campaign total were revealed last week. They follow: Wasnington, Calif. — Warren Chittenden $1; Frank Neprash $1; Pat Monkman $2; Bert E. Johnson $2; Elmer Sisemore $1; Robert Armer $5; George Scharsch $5; T. A. Lantzy $5; P. K. Cullen $10; Tahoe Sugar Pine Co. $25.

Collections madeby L. N. Benson, Washington, follow.

T. C. McGagin, Washington $5; E. C. Benson, Spanish Mine $2; L. N. Benson, Spanish Mine $2; Andy Jones, Ancho Erie Mine $1; Ann Jones Ancho Erie Mine $1; Carlos Wark, Ancho Erie Mine $1; Hazel Vance Ancho Erie Mine $1; Eric Blacylund, Ancho Erie Mine $1; H. Hurst Ancho Erie Mine $1; Joe Hartfard Ancho Erie Mine $1; Mr. and Mrs. John Phelps, Washington $2.50.

Allotment from DeWitt General Hospital $36.25; Mr. and Mrs. Nick Sandow (2nd) $5; Mr. and Mrs. H. Penrose $5; Mrs. Mildred White $5; Banner Mt. Auxilliary $2.50; Mrs. Roy Brown $1; Mrs. Ethel C. Martin $1.

Collections from Cherokee, Columbia Hill and Montezuma Hill, Geo. L. Murphy, collector, were: A. Connors, Oak Tree Ranch $1; Bridgie Mahoney, North Columbia $1; Mr. and Mrs. W. Pharr, North Columbia $1; Will Coughlan North Columbia $1; Mary Joan Campbell, Nor. Columbia $1; Francis Coughlan $1; Georgia English North Columbia $1; Thorn English, North Columbia $1; T. C. Bigelow, North Columbia $1; C. W. Bigelow, North Columbia $1; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Jones, Nevada City $2.50; Geo. Alpers, North Columbia $1; Stanley Housel, North San Juan $1; A. E. Murphy, North San Juan $1; Geo. L. Murphy, North San Juan $1; H. V. Eaton, North Columbia $3.

### TO AID MENDOCINO STOCKMEN

Leland Smith, former assistant supervisor of Tahoe national forest in charge of grazing now retired has accepted a summer post in Mendocino County where he will supervise brush burning and plan a system of soil and pasturage utilization for the benefit of a large area occupied by farmers and stockmen. His headquarters will be in Willits, Mendocino county. Smith left for his new post this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, who have spent the winter months in Santa Paula have returned to their home on Nevada Street.

# Nevada City Nugget

305 Broad Street. Phone 36.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - Editor and Publisher.

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE POSTWAR FREEWAY PROGRAM

Postwar development in California of a statewide system of limited access rural highways and metropolitan freeways is the subject of considerable editorial comment in the press of the state not only in connection with the measures pending before the legislature to establish and finance this 3300 mile system but also from the broad viewpoint of California's growing population, increasing automobile registration and anticipated postwar influx of motor tourist travel. Excerpts from some of these editorials follow:

### California Postwar Roads

The many miles of new and improved roads which will be built in California after the war will include a number of freeways leading from outlying districts into the large population centers. Freeways will enable farmers to bring their produce to the markets in much shorter time and therefore in the fresher condition. Freeways will mean freer faster travel for all automotive traffic.—San Carlos Enquirer.

### Tourists Support Highways

These freeways will be an important step toward the much-talked-about "highway of the future." All forms of automotive vehicles will use these freeways, and each will share in paying the cost of maintenance.

One little-thought-of feature of road building in California is that visitors from other states pay an important part of our highway maintenance cost. Tourists from every state visit California every normal year. In peace time there are thousands of out of state visitors in California every day of the vacation season, and many now spend some of the winter months on this coast. Every time one of these guests buys a gallon of gasoline he makes a contribution to the highway system over which he travels.—Santa Rosa Press Democrat.

### The California Highway Program

A post war highway construction program designed to meet the tremendous traffic needs of California, which will have the greatest volume of commercial and tourist highway traffic in the United States when peace is restored, has been introduced in the state legislature.

It is the most comprehensive program of highway development ever proposed in California, and its adoption and fulfillment is of the utmost necessity for the full utilization of California resources after the war, for the full realization of California's vast industrial opportunities—and especially for the full employment of California's greatly expanded permanent population.

The best feature of this program is that it gives major consideration to the type of highway which alone is capable of preventing a hopeless and fatal traffic glut under the conditions which will prevail in the coming years of peace—the "limited access" freeway, in which the emphasis is on the elimination of conflicting streams of traffic.—San Francisco Examiner.

### Sound Plans For Freeways

A comprehensive plan for construction of a state wide system of freeways and limited access highways has been placed before the legislature for its approval.

To finance the project, an increase of 1 1-2 cents per gallon in the gasoline tax is proposed. The proceeds from this will be ear-marked for construction of the new limited access system, but those counties for which no freeways are planned will receive their proportion of the fund, allocated on the basis of motor vehicle registration, for improvement of state highways within their boundaries.

This would mean that California would have a state gasoline tax of 4 1-2 cents per gallon. This is less than the average state gasoline tax levied throughout the United States. Moreover, in determining the probable effect on motor vehicle use of such an increase in the gasoline tax in California, studies were made of average per vehicle tax of all taxes levied against motorists in the several states. This study showed that California had the lowest per vihcle tax of any state in the nation and further that even with the proposed increase, California will still be below the national average.

The Tribune believes that this modern highway program is essential to the state's progress and agrees with our state traffic experts and the California State automobie association that the financing plan is the best that can be devised and if enacted now will result in fuel saving that will in the end save money.—Oakland Tribune.

## HOPE OF THE WORLD

There is a ship with magic sails,
That never have been unfurled;
She lies in the harbor of splendid dreams
And her name is, Hope of the World.
She is freighted with treasures of infinite worth,
For the children of men to share,
Peace and justice and liberty
And freedom from fear and dispair.

Wisdom and courage chart the course,
As the great ship puts to sea,
And into the shades of departing night
Shines the star of her destiny.
Through the golden gate of faith supreme,
She goes on her seaward way,
With sails unfurled in the dawning light
Of a glad and confident day.

But will she meet with adverse fate,
As she drives through an unknown sea,
With her priceless cargo of human rights
For the one world yet to be?
Will the vapors of doubt and fear arise,
To darken her onward way?
Will surly tempests of hate and wrath
The hope of the world betray?

We cannot know, but we believe,
That favoring winds will blow,
Where sunlit billows bear her on
And singing currents flow;
And our faith in her mission will glow and burn,
In our hearts like a sacred fire,
'Till she comes at last to the haven of peace
In the islands of heart's desire. —A. Merriam Conner.

## WHAT NOW?

By Roy G. Owens, Engineer-Economist

### "DON'T FENCE ME IN" ALL ECONOMIC STRAIT JACKETS ARE DOOMED

We want individual political freedom. And we want our political freedom to include individual economic freedom—with no limitations whatever, save only those which our natural resources may impose.

We want individual socal security. But we want our social security to include individual political security—with no limitations whatever save only those that may be necessary to the common safety.

We are born in the form of individuals—not in the form of herds. We will not be herded. Our creed is—don't fence me in"—either politically or economically. That is why there is so little stomach in the United States for imported sociological, governmental or philosophical cook books.

Our declaration is—"we are not chattels"—nor ever shall be. The mind that aspires to freedom will not for long be restrained by any sort of strait jacket—either of the political, economic, or of the politico- economic variety. Nor is such a mind to be deceived, for long, into supporting any gymnastics of politcs, economies, commerce or finance which does not afford the individual freedom desired.

We regard freedom as axiamotic—politiral freedom and economic freedom as "things equal to each other and therefore equal to the same thing". We will not surrender the one for the other. We are in no mood for compromise.

We will not surrender our politica freedom for a mess of economic pottage in the United States. Instead we will hold fast to our politica freedom while we capture the pottage—not from our neighbors however good or bad they may be—but from the earth at our feet and by such efforts as may be in accord with the nature of the substance out of which all things manted may be made .

Less clear thinking peoples may look with envy and seek to enrich themselves by conquering the city of Detroit ant capturing the automobile that seem to come exclusively from that city—or by conquering the Malay and capturing the rubber that springs from that distant soil. Such people are seeking to secure wealth by making others chattels. Instead of capturing security by the application of free minds and free hands to the soil which is their own.

In the United States every man and every woman is—under freedom—entitled to his rifht. And every man and woman knows it, and seeks to extrcise that right within the limits of the known capacities to produce for the total need. We have little patience with whatever may seem to interpose itself between the known power to produce and the freedom to have what we will.

Nothing si irks a free man and a free mind as a willfully destroyed crop, or an idle factory, or a condition of finance that jells like cold molasses—unless it be the pronouncement of the sentence — "things physically possiple are not also financially possible."

How can any person in an environment of political freedom presume to justify restrictive limits on economic freedom, or fail to see that such restrictions—by whomsoever sponsored—are doomed?

---

Hog slaughter in California showed a drop to 149,420 head in January this year from 235,128 in January 1944.


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Cattle slaughter in California set an all time record for the month of January. Records from federal, state, city and county inspection services show 141,174 head of cattle slaughtered as compared with 137,607 in December and 109,216 in January, 1944.

## A BELL for ADANO

By John Hersey

Here is a "best seller" story by the brilliant young war correspondent for Time and Life. It tells of an Italian-American major who tried to re-build an occupied town in Italy after the lines of his own American upbringing.

Finding that an ancient bell which the people had loved had been taken away by the Fascists to make gun barrels, he decided to get another bell for the town. And he did.

"A Bell for Adano" is rich in meaning for the future. You will find it in this paper.

## BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 16

## NOTICE FOR PAYMENT OF COUNTY TAXES

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one half of the taxes on all real property for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944, and ending June 30, 1945, will be due on the first day of November, 1944, and will be delinquent on the 5th day of December, 1944, at 5 o'clock p. m. and unless paid prior thereto six per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one half be not paid before the 20th day of April, 1945 at 5 o'clock p. m. an additional three per cent will be added thereto. The remaining one half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first day of January, 1945, and will be delinquent on the 20th day of April, 1045 at 5 o'clock p. m. and unless paid prior thereto three per cent will be added to the amount thereof together with a further charge of 50 cents for each lot, piece or parcel of land separately assessed and for each assessment of personal property.

All taxes may be paid at the time the first installment as herein provided is due and payable.

Taxes are payable at the Treasurer's office, Nevada County Court house, Nevada City, California.

ELMA HECKER,

Ex Officio Tax Collector and County Treasurer, Nevada City, California.


Phone 36 FOR WANT ADS


REAL ESTATE

HOMES, INCOME PROPERTY, ACREAGE

John Mlinarich, Licensed Broker. Next to Nevada City Motel, Tahoe Ukiah Highway. P. O. Box 558.

WANTED—Coin collections, L. E. Sherow, Box 2, Nevada City. 3mo.2-13.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE moving in standard furniture van. First class staroge facilities. Furniture bought and sold. Hills Flat Reliable Transfer, Grass Valley, Weekly trips to bay area. Phone 471-W or 39. 3-1tf

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109 WEST MAIN STREET
Grass Valley

Why pay more for other antiseptics no more efficient.

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Union Building Broad Street
Nevada City Telephone 38


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### DOCTORS


**Vernon W. Padgett, M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 3. 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30.
129 South Auburn St., Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 360
If No Answer—Grass Valley 17-W.


## NEVADA CITY

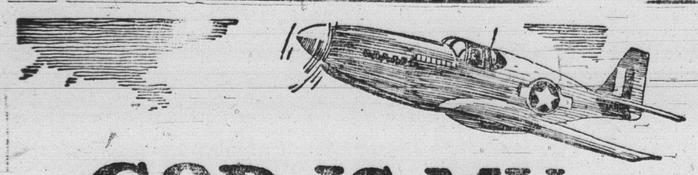
### FRATERNAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY

**WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB**
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
MRS. BERYL ROBINSON, Pres.
MRS. MARGARET WELLS, Sec.

**NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 518 B. P. O. ELKS**
Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 108. Visitinw Elks welcome.
W. L. TAMBLYN,
LAMBERT THOMAS, Sec.

**HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56, N. S. G. W.**
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 132 Broad Street
Visiting Native Sons welcome.
WILLIAM H. YOUNG, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

**OUSTOMAH LODGE No. 16 IOOF**
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Odd Fellows Hall.
HARRY R. DOUGLASS, N. G.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.
JOHN W. DARKE, Fin. Sec'y.



# GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

W.N.U. RELEASE

The Franks, from whom France derives its name, were really a Teutonic people, and in Roman times most of the inhabitants of present day France were Celts.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, was named for U. S. President Jas. Monroe.

**NO. 96769**
**NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

In the Matter of the Estate of ANNIE FLORENCE RODDA, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Alfred G. Rodda, executor of the last will and testament of Annie Florence Rodda, deceased, will sell on or after April 17, 1945, at private sale, to the highest bidder, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned and subject to confirmation by the above entitled Superior Court, all the right, title, and interest of the above named decedent at the time of her death, and all right, title and interest which her estate has acquired by operation of law other than or in addition to that of said decedent at the time of her death, in and to all that certain real property sitated in the Town of Grass Valley, County of Nevada, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

An undivided 6/7ths interest in and to that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Town of Grass Valley, County of Nevada, and State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

COMMENCING at a point on the west side of Mill Street, forming the southeasterly corner of Edw. McLaughlin's brick building and lot, and running thence southerly along the west line of Mill Street, twenty-two (22) feet seven inches to the lot of Mrs. Meyer Morris; thence at right angles westerly one hundred and eighty feet to the east line of Church Street; thence northerly along said last mentioned line, twenty-two feet seven inches to said E. McLaughlin's south line; and thence easterly along last mentioned line one hundred and eighty feet to said Mill Street; the point of beginning; being lot number twelve in block twenty-five according to the survey of said tract of Grass Valley made by S. Bethell in 1872; being the same property conveyed by Peter Johnston, John Johnston and James B. Mason to John Rodda by deed dated the 9th day of July, 1867, and recorded in book 29 of deeds, page 109, etc., of the records of Nevada County on the 12th day of July, 1867, and also being the property conveyed by the Town of Grass Valley to John Rodda by deed dated June 9, 1873, and recorded in Book 44 of deeds page 422, etc., of the records of Nevada County, on the 12th day of August, 1873, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, and particularly all easements, privileges, rights and estates granted by said deed of Peter Johnston, et al., to John Rodda above described.

Together with the improvements thereon.

The terms of sale are:

Cash, in lawful money of the United States of America: 10% of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale; balance on confirmation of sale; subject to taxes and prorating of rents.

All bids or offers must be made in writing and may be left at the offices of Knight, Boland and Riordan, 444 California Street, San Francisco, California, or may be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above entitled court at said City and County of San Francisco, State of California, at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of said sale.

Dated: April 3, 1945.

ALFRED G. RODDA,
Executor of said Estate.

Knight, Boland & Riordan,
444 California Street, San Francisco, California.
Attorneys for Executors.
Apr. 9, 12, 16.

**NEVADA COUNTY BOYS**

With the AAF Engnieer Command in Italy—S-Sgt. Arlo B. Elsen, Freeman Hotel, Auburn, S-Sgt. Wilburn R. Gant, general delivery, Grass Valley, T-5 Samuel L. Frey, Nevada City, T-5 Thomas B. Jefferson, Box 145, Colfax, Pvt. Leslie D. Burke, 212 West Main Street Grass Valley and Pvt. John D. Tierney, Box 786, Auburn recently completed two years of active duty with the aviation engineers building bases for allied air power in the Mediterranean treatre of operations.

These veterans became by chance and by early assignment specialists in building bomber fields. The battalion made the entire 1200 mile trip across North Africa from Casablanca to Tunis by rail in two jumps. Airfield building in the Medjez el Bab and Pont du Fahs area was the most hazardous of any location. The area had been fought over and held by each side at least twice, and both siles had planted land mines and personnel bombs. Although another aviation engineer battalion had already picked up 3500 mines out of a virgin grain field, before it could be converted into an airfield 800 additional German teller mines were disarmed or blown up in place.

## Incompetent is Restored to Legal Guardian

In a habeas corpus proceeding oefore Judge George L. Jones, Mrs. Ethel May Swanson Hawthorne, incompetent, was restored to her legal guardian, Mrs. Olive Luck of Truckee.

In seeking a habeas corpus writ, Mrs. Luck alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Cooper had taken Mrs. Hawthorne into their home in Truckee and denied Mrs. Luck communication with her. According to Mrs. Luck's attorney, H. Ward Sheldon, Mrs. Hawthorne is the heir to an estate of $15,000 value in Modoc county, bequeathed her by her father, E. Swanson.

**NEW U. S. STAMP**

A special commemorative postage stamp in the three cene denomination honoring the 100th anniversary of the admission of Florida to statehood is now on sale in the local post office. Stamp collectors are urged to secure these stamps as soon as possible as there are only a few sheets of them on sale.

**BIRTHS EXCEED DEATHS**

Health statistics for the month of March in Nevada Ciey give a splendid record of 15 births, ten girls and five boys. For the same period there were only four deaths.

Ecuador is so named because the equator crosses it.

**NOTICE OF ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE NEVADA CITY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Nevada City Unified School District of Nevada County, California, that the Annual Election for Members of the Board of Education of said District will be held at the Nevada City Elementary School in said District on the last Saturday in April, viz, April 28, 1945.

It will be necessary to elect two members.

The polls will be open between the hours of seven o'clock A. M., and seven o'clock P. M.

The offciers appointed to conduct the election in the above-named District are

Mary Hoskins, Inspector.
Minnie Sandow, Judge.
Clara Philips, Judge.
Dated: March 24, 1945.

By order of the Board of Education of the Nevada City Unified School District.

MILES D. COUGHLIN, Clerk.
Apr. 9, 16, 23.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TOY AND JACOBS. JACK BRUNO, Manager


**CHAPTER XXIX**

But from the patrol that had been at the Mekong and from the "probables," we knew that we had not let one Jap escape from the December 26th attempted bombing of Yeching. I felt so good I wanted to radio the General, but I waited until we checked up on those who were missing, so that I could go and tell him in person.

Our victory had not been without loss. Lieutenant Couch, who had led the rear attack on the bombers, had failed to return. His wing man had seen him pulling up over the tail of the bomber formation after shooting down one of the Japs; but they had concentrated their fire on him and had shot him down in flames. No one knew whether or not the Carolina pilot had gotten out. In the speed with which that attack had moved you didn't have time to see parachute opening.

Another pilot, Lieutenant Mooney, had been seen to shoot one bomber down, and then, in another head-on attack, had either collided with another of the enemy or had exploded it so close to his own ship that the observing pilot had not been able to see Mooney's P-40 again.

Sending out the usual search parties, I took off into a setting sun for Kunming. My heart was heavy with the loss of two fine pilots, but there was still hope that they had gotten out. And at the same time my spirits were singing with victory.

I landed at headquarters in the dark and went to the General's house. Over the rough road that led there, my mind was on the speedy happenings since I had driven out to the ship that morning. Then I drove past the guard at the gate, who smiled and yelled, "AVG — dinghao." I called a cheerful greeting to him, for everything was good now. There was a full moon rising in the sky—a "bombing moon," the Chinese call it—and the cedar trees around the house that the Gissimo had built for the General were casting long shadows in its light.

I tossed my flying gear on the bed in my room and hurried to the General. I saw "Gunboat" the houseboy coming out of the General's corner room. He said softly, "General still feel pretty bad." I went in.

General Chennault was in bed, propped up by pillows. He glanced up from a map and looked at me. "Well, Scotty," he said, "I hear there was a fight over Yeching this afternoon and I see blood on your face, so I know you made contact. What happened?"

Trying to look real stern, I told the General that nineteen Japs had come in, just as he said they would, at the same time as the day before—only this time we were higher than they and were waiting for them. "General," I said, with a tremor of pride in my voice, "we shot 'em all down."

The General was looking more like a well man every moment. He asked about our losses and I told him about the two missing pilots. He thought a minute, then started to get up.

"Scotty, if you'll look over behind you in that pretty box, you'll find a bottle of Haig & Haig, pinch bottle, that the Soong sisters sent us for Christmas. We're going to open that and celebrate."

We were celebrating when Doctor Tom Gentry came back and began to ask the General why he wasn't in bed with his fever. The General looked so happy, I guess, that Doctor took his temperature again. Then he gave me a funny look. "Normal," he said. "Sometimes I think if you all shot down a few Japs every day, the General would even get to where he could hear as well as he could when he was a boy in Louisiana."

The General filled his glass again and handed me the bottle. Then he raised the glass at me and said, "How!" We drank to the victory of the afternoon.

Early next day I went over again with Holloway, just in case the Jap came again. We learned that the victory had not been without cost. Lieutenant Mooney had been found dead, close to the wrecks of two burned airplanes—a Mitsubishi Japanese bomber and his P-40. We now knew from the different stories of pilot witnesses that he had gone down on the tail of one Japanese bomber against the withering fire of several planes. He had shot one down, but had evidently been hit badly himself, for his plane was smoking. Mooney's speed had carried him on past the enemy formation, and he had come back for a head-on run against a single plane after the formation had been broken. They had either flown together because of Mooney's determination to keep coming until he shot the Jap down, or Mooney had been badly hit. The opinion of two of the witnesses was that he had flown his fighter into the Jap. Perhaps when the chips were down, others besides the Japanese could take just one more enemy with them when the end was near.

We rolled Lieutenant Mooney in his chute and placed him aboard the transport for Kunming. There would be another funeral in the graveyard of the 23rd Group, with a formation, and the Chinese bugler blowing taps.

Couch had had better luck and was in the hospital. I went up to see him as soon as we assigned the "aerial umbrella" of P-40's that were going to patrol the skies for a recurrence of the Jap raids. Lieutenant Couch was badly burned but was resting easy. He told me that the bomber he had fired on had begun to smoke and he'd taken his plane in very close to make certain that the Jap burned. This had been a mistake, he knew, for the guns of three or more of the enemy had converged on his fighter, and when he dove out he was on fire; the flames streaming out of his engine covered the canopy. From some reflex action he had done the wrong thing again—he'd rolled the canopy open and the flames had been sucked into the cockpit, into his face. He had already unlatched his safety belt in order to jump, and in dodging the flames he was thrown about in the pilot's compartment, though he must evidently have got the canopy closed again, for the flames were held out by the glass.

Couch went through long seconds of torture as he was thrown about in the bottom of the spinning plane—the rudder pedals struck his burned face, and sharp projections hurt his shoulders and back. He struggled to his feet again, rolled the hatch back and was thrown out and away from the burning ship.

For Couch, however, the peril was only beginning. He told me that his chute opened with a "crack," and at the same time he heard his P-40 strike the top of a mountain, just under him. He was so close to the wreck that he was burned again as his chute drifted over the burning plane. He struck the ground heavily, just down-wind of the fire. As he fought back to consciousness, he could hear the roaring of the flames in the underbrush; the wind was blowing them towards his position. With a desperate effort, for the force with which he'd hit the ground had almost paralyzed his legs and arms, he somehow wrapped the opened chute about him. In the memory of half-consciousness, he knew that the fire had burned up to him and had destroyed part of his chute. He remembered that he felt fear when he heard the explosions of the pistol bullets that he carried as extra ammunition for his Army 45 in the seat-pack of his parachute, which was partly under him as he lay

"These coolies led us to the Jap, whom we captured."

there. But the silk tightly wrapped about him must have kept him from breathing the flames, for his lungs were unharmed, and his burns were going to be all right.

Couch had been brought in by Chinese villagers who had climbed the mountain and had worked all night to carry him in to the little Chinese hospital. I congratulated him on the good job he had done in his attack, and we took him down to be carried to our hospital in Kunming in the same transport that was to take Mooney's body. Tex Carleton was just landing on the field.

We tried the same defense to hold the advantage over the Japs if they should come again. During the first hours of the morning I flew low over the surrounding hills and saw the forest-fires set by the burning of the enemy planes that we had shot down the day before. From over one village West of Yeching, I could see the wreckage of the two ships that had flown together; the natives were standing about looking at what had come out of the skies. As I took my formation into the air and followed out the instructions the General had given me, I realized that for all practical purposes he was in the fighter with me; I was merely privileged to press the trigger and send the enemy into the ground and destruction. Yes, the General rode with me on those flights in more ways than one. If we kept following out his tactics we'd hold our ratio of twelve-to-one over the Japs as we battled them in China.

None of us in China was fooling himself—we knew that what little we had accomplished against the enemy would have very small bearing on the outcome of the conflict. But under General Chennault we had made the most of what we had. We had developed fighters with an urge for combat and the aggressive spirit of battle. We had bases in China from which to attack other bases in China, that were Japanese. With more equipment we could hold our bases and we could take the bases farther East, from which we could bomb the heart of Japan. And from them we could flank the enemy supply lines to the Solomons and Australia, and to Saigon—through which traveled the supplies to Burma. There was a supply problem, yes—but that problem, just like any other problem that developed in this war that had to be won, was a "must."

I expect I wouldn't have been much good in combat that day if it had come, for I was doing too much thinking, and fighter pilots can do only one thing at a time. Even when I landed and walked about among the Chinese dead from the Christmas Day bombing, I just kept on thinking.

That afternoon at two o'clock I got all our ships in the sky again. I rode on Holloway's wing over the top of them all, and we watched and waited for our interceptors on the Mekong to yell, "Here they come." Nothing happened—I guess General Chennault was right again. "You destroyed their group yesterday," he had said that morning. "We've got them worried, and they'll have to wait for their long supply line around to Burma to send some more planes."

When the sun got low on the blue hills of Yunnan, I began my thinking again. There was no use fooling ourselves — the situation in China was bad. All of China that was developed at all was in the hands of the Japanese. The Jap had worked with extreme foresight in preparing for this war, and the "heart of the octopus" was going to be hard to get at. But it could be done more easily from China—and it had to be done. These people, who with their stoical bravery had seen their cities bombed for over six years, deserved more help. We must equip their land armies, help train them—and give them air support.

I got to thinking about something that had occurred a few days before, when the Christmas season was approaching. I had just had my twelfth little Jap flag painted on the fuselage of my P-40K. Each of these represented a confirmed victory over the enemy, and my crew chief was as proud as I was. But I learned that day that some one else was sharing in that pride too.

On my way to work that day, driving from the General's house to the operations shack, I had seen a crowd of Chinese around my ship. They were sitting there silently and waiting, and I wondered at them. But the old American answer came to me—"We never can figure them out"—and I went on. As I passed by during the morning the Chinese people were still standing around my plane in the drizzling rain.

Finally I called for my crew chief and asked the meaning of the crowd. With a puzzled look, he replied that he didn't know: they had told him through an interpreter that they just wanted to sit there and wait for the pilot of the ship. I sent one of my interpreters to investigate and learned that they were really waiting for me; they had received permission from the Chinese Commandant to enter the field.

Some time later I walked over to where they were still standing in the slow rain. As I approached my ship they bowed as the Chinese do, by standing at what we would call "Attention" and nodding the head in respect. As I smiled at them—ragged children, old men and women, coolies from the fields, and several who I thought were school teachers—they raised their thumbs high towards me and yelled, "Ding-hao, ding-hao!" And they pointed with pride to my twelve flags.

They were cheering me, a foreigner, for my fights over their homeland. I realized then, as tears mixed with the raindrops on my face, that they had bestowed on me an honor that exceeded in importance any medal that their country could have awarded me officially. I realized too that though the coast-lines of this country were in the hands of the enemy, though the lands to almost every side were hostile, the hearts of this people were free and would be free forever.

Later I learned that the group had walked all through the night before from a village twenty-odd kilometers away. Now they were on their way home again. I believe that if I had thought about a tribute like that in combat, I would have gone head-on into a Japanese fighter or closed to point-blank range with a bomber with a smile on my face.

The sun was going down now, even from our vantage point up there at twenty-five thousand, where Holloway and I were patrolling. We called to the other ships to land, and as we saw them go into the Lufbery circle and the rat-race that fighter pilots like to land from, Holloway rolled over and dove straight for the ground. I started to roll with him—then I turned back for one more look at the setting sun. Down on the earth, to those earthbound creatures, the sun was down. There the shadows of the approaching night covered the ground, but up here I could see above the mountains, and the sun still shone on my fighter. I pulled almost straight up in the steep climb that I like to make before driving home, and looked into the vivid blue of the Yunnan skies. Some verses were running through my thoughts. Against the drumming of the engine I heard my own voice repeating the words of another fighter pilot, John Magee, who had died with the RAF in the battle of Britain.

"Up, up the long delirious burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, or even eagle, flew,
And while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand, and touched the face of God."

[THE END]

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NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA

## WITH OUR BOYS AND GIRLS IN GLOBAL WAR

**Hervey Thomas—**

Mrs. Phyllis Uren Thomas, of Grass Valley has received a message from the war department that her husband, Liet. Hervey A. Thomas, serving with General Patch's Seventh Army, was wounded in Germany March 22nd.

Lieut. Thomas, formerly stationed at Camp Beale, and Miss Uren were married in Grass Valley, in January, 1944. He graduated from an officers candidate school in January, this year, and following a short leave in Grass Valley went overseas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas of Rossville, Georgia.

**Pfc. Galen K. Lough—**

The 317th Station Hospital, England—Private First Class Galen K. Lough, 28, Rt. Box VIIA, Nevada City, has now recovered at this United States army hospital, from the wounds received at Vovinich on the 10th of November, 1944. While at this hospital, he received expert medical care, followed by a period of convalesence. He has now been released for a return to duty.

He is a member of an Infantry Unit. He entered the army on the 13th of November, 1943. His wife, Florence M. Lough, is residing at the above address.

**Dolph Verlod—**

Mrs. Verlod stated on Thursday that her oldest son, Dolph Verlod in the U. S. Marines, is now in the South Pacific war zone. Her youngest son, Vincent Verlod is in France according to list messages from him. He is a corporal in the U. S. air corps. Dolpr will be remembered as he was employed several years in the local narrow gauge freight depot.

**Warren Smith—**

Pfc. Warren Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leland Smith is still in Italy and on the firing line. He has been in the battle lines since February, first on Mount Cattini. Warren had just completed a ten day stay in a rest camp, one day of this time he had spent in Florence, Italy, sightseeing. He said it was raining and his foxhole was wet. He is in the field artillery of the mountain division.

## PERSONALS

Archie Ramsey returned Thursday from Salmon, Illinois, where he was called by the illness and death of his mother who visited here in 1937. He reached home ten days before his mother died. Ramsey purchased the former Parsons home on the Downieville highway, where he resides. He is a nephew of the late Mrs. Pinkey Armstrong of Nevada Street and resided with her several years before her death.

R. L. Herrera, pharmisist, returned to his home in Downieville Saturday after a three weeks stay in Nevada City where he was employed in the Harris Drug Store.

Mrs. J. P. Keene spent the past week end in Berkeley with her son Howard and wife. She accompanied Mrs. Hathaway of Glenbrook to the bay region.

Hank Joy former resident now employed in war work in the bay region, is spending a few days in Nevada City visiting his sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Kistle.

Fred Conner of North San Juan on Friday delivered 200 pounds of waste paper collected in his community to the Nevada City high school.

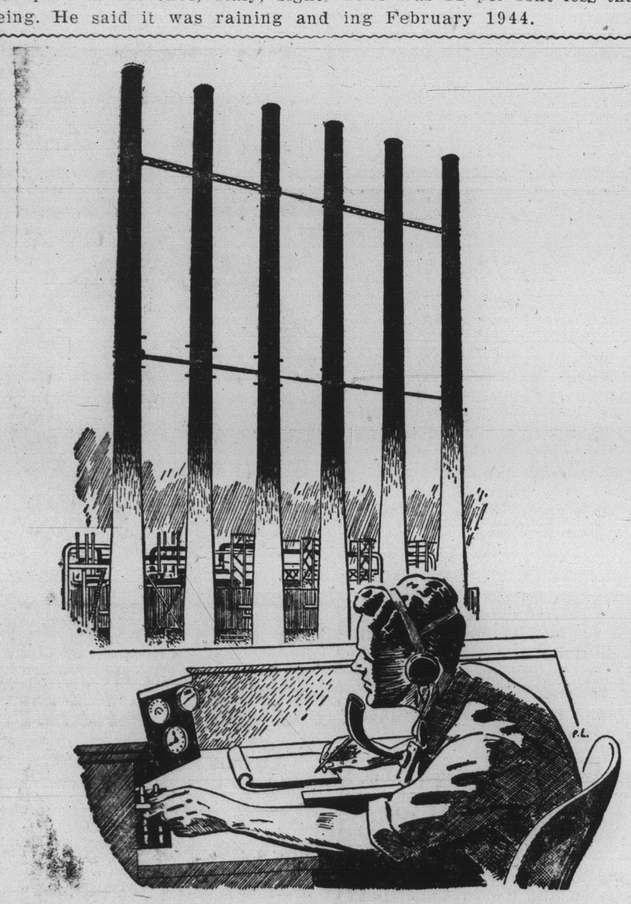
Mrs. LaMar Fleming and daughter Mary LeMar, left Saturday by machine for San Francisco to meet their husband and father who was released recently from Santo Tomas prison, Philippines after many months of imprisonment by the Japs.

Hildegarde Hadley of Eureka and daughter in law, Mrs. Channing Hadley of Boston staid over night and left Saturday morning for the home of the former. Mrs. Hadley had to be home before Monday to resume teaching. Channing Hadley is now overseas with the U. S. armed forces.

### MARRIAGE LICENSE

CENTER-GILLEY — In Nevada City, Nevada County, April 4, 1945, George William Center, 24, Grass Valley, and Dorothy Fay Gilley, 18, Lodi, San Joaquin County.

Baby chicks sold by U. S. commercial hatcheries during February 1945 was 12 per cent less than during February 1944.

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*Standby*, the reserves that frequently win the industrial fight against costly shutdowns, idle manpower and machinery.

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## JAPANESE AMERICAN GIANTS RESCUE LOST BATTALION

Japanese American GIs of the famed 442nd combat team of the 7th army in France, who smashed through fierce nazi resistance in the Vosges mountains to rescue the Yank lost battalion, last October, have a song born of a crap game expression called go for broke.

In nisei slang it means, shoot the works.

Two of the tough Japanese American soldiers who shot the works in that battle to win the profane gratitude and sometimes the kisses of the rescued Yanks, are now in Barnes General hospital at Vancouver, in Washington recovering from machine gun and shrapnel wounds suffered in that epic fight in the blood-stained snow.

Pfc. Jim Tokushige, 25, and Pfc. George S. Yoshiko, 33, both pre Pearl Harbor soldiers, lounged in their hospital apparel in the warm sunshine outside their quarters Wednesday and in the most American way in the world told about their combat service.

Jim was born and brought up in California—in the rich lettuce fields surrounding Salinas, Monterey County where people have been talking about boycotting returning Japanese Americans. His left arm, which he carried tenderly, was shattered by a German machine gun bullet as he packed in a 300 walkie talkie set to maintain communications in the rugged mountain country in which the Germans had trapped the American battalion.

George, a heavy set, cheerful type called San Jose, his home. A piece of shrapnel from an artillery shell tore out a section of his left elbow—leaving him with a permanently stiff arm. Dragged away for an interview from a lineup of hospitalized soldiers awaiting appearance before a discharge board, he was impatient to get back to find out whether he was in or out because of his stiff arm.

"We went overseas August 1, 1944" said Pfc. Tokushige "and after a quick stop at Naples we went to Marsailles and then to the south of France. We fought in France for a month attached to the 3*th Division. Fighting in those mountains was pretty rough. I was a communications man. The last battalion was surrounded by the nazis in an advance and for a week the men were trapped in a circular area 300 yards in diameter. No one could make a contact with them and it was our job ot get in there. The Germans knew they had them there and they were dug in pretty strong.

"I carried a carbine but got hit early in the fight and was carried out with a broken left arm. I give a lot of credit to the evacation hospitals. I got three plasma transfusions. Those nurses and doctors sure worked long hours and they could not have been better to me.

"Up there the boys have treated me really nice," he said. I've got nothing to kick about. Maybe they don't knowI'm Japanese in the states because I certainly haven't found any discrimination as far as I'm concerned, I expect I may run into it when I get out of the army, but it will generally be the ignorant people who go in for that. Oh, I've had a few guys say things—but never to my face.

"I'm not sure what my plans are. In a way I have to start everything over again when I go back. I like it better in the east—the people are much more broad minded. I've heard about the trouble at home, of course. Funny, but there are plenty of boys here from the South Pacific and I get along with them swell. Go out with them and have fun."

## Annual Junior Prom Under the Bright Moon

Under a huge and revolving moon made of broken pieces of mirror, the junior class of the Nevada City high school Friday evening gave its annual prom.

Beneath the artificial moon stood the wishing well with a large vase of spring blooms, while near at hand a garden fountain trickled through a lattice with blossoms and green things.

Students under Charles Parsons, vice principle, designed the motor and gears which kept the moon busily revolving during the dance. Leading the grand march, that began at 10 p. m. were the class president, Richard Davis and Ruth Libbey.

Patrons and patronesses at the affair were Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. McLaughlin, Miss Mary Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown.

## Evelyn Hyatt Weds Merton Austin

Miss Evelyn Hyatt and Merton J. Austin were married April 1st before the beautifully decorated altar of the Grass Valley Methodist Church. The pastor, Rev. Mark Pike, performed the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her father, Sherman Hyatt of Sacramento. She was attended by Mrs. Floyd Stoner, sister of the bridegroom, as matron of honor. Harry Poole, a friend of the bridegroom, was best man. a reception for the couple was held in Wesley Hall, following the ceremony.

The bride wore a powder blue suit with white accessories. Her corsage was of pink carnations and bouvardia. Before the ceremony, Miss Patsy Pike sang I Live You Truly. Mrs. Camille Cornish, who played the accompaniment also played the processional and recessional wedding marches.

Mrs. Austin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hyatt of Sacramento. She is a graduate of the Grass Valley high school, class of 1943. Her husband is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Austin of Grass Valley, a World War II veteran now employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in Grass Valley. The couple will live at 418 West Main Street.

## Louis Curtoni of Grass Valley Succumbs

Funeral services took place in St. Patrick's Catholic Church this morning under direction of Holmes and Myers Funeral Home for Antoni Curtoni who died Thursday in the Nevada County Hospital where he had been an invalid for 20 years.

Prior to his illness Curtoni had been employed in the mines. His wife, Mrs. Mary Curtoni succumbed last May. Since 1915 the family resided on Empire Street in Grass Valley where Curtoni purchased a home.

The deceased was a native of Saco, Italy, and came to Grass Valley 40 years ago. He was aged 75 years. Surviving are two sons, James Curtoni, San Jose, and Louis Curtoni, Grass Valley, a daughter, Mrs. Eva Yanelli of Yerington, Nevada, three grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

## Old Residence Burns in Watt Park

Fire broke out Thursday night at 10 o'clock in the old Gallagher home, a large eight roomed house in Watt Park adjoining Grass Valley that resulted in a general alarm. The Grass Valley fire department responded with four fire trucks, and since Watt Park is outside the Grass Valley city limits, William Sharp, head of the state forestry division, took two fire trucks from his headquarters in Nevada City to the scene.

The house, which had been vacant but two days, was a complete loss due to the fact that the flames had gained considerable headway before the alarm came in. Fire Chief Clare Hughes estimates the loss at from $2500 to $3000. The chief states the house was built about 60 years ago and was the first substantial home erected in Watt Park.

## Rates Cut By R. R. Board Total $4.459,773 Saving

Basic rate reductions for utility services in California total $4,459,773 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, L. H. Anderson, president of the California Railroad Commission, disclosed today in summarizing high lights of the commission's fiscal annual year report to the governor.

Principal rate reduction in general utility service was that made in the rates for message toll telephone service throughout California, amounting to $3,834,629 Anderson reported. Other reductions which went to make up the total of $4,459,773 were: electric rates, $393,406; gas rates $142,479 and water rates $89,322.

The commission also assisted in the establishment of inter-state message toll telephone rates, particularly in the advance of the evening discount period from 7 p. m. to 6 p. m. which gave patrons the lower evening discount rate an hour earlier than previously had been the case.

Aside from utility service rate reductions there were a series of rate reductions affecting street railroads and auto stages ordered by the commission.

Among the more important of these was the order reducing the fare of the former Market Street Railway of San Francisco from 7 to 6 cents which became effective Mar. 1, and constituted an annual reduction of $1,200,000 in the gross income of the cerrier. However, subsequent to the order the company appealed the decision to both the state court and the United States Supreme Court, and sold its properties to the City of San Francisco. Within the past few weeks the United States Supreme Court upheld the decision of the railroad commission.

Another important rate reduction was ordered on the San Diego Electric Railway Company, effeitive February 25, comprising a reduction of $437,000 per year.

An annual reduction of $46,000 in the fares of the Orange Belt Stages, which operates in the Porterville, Lindsay, Exeter area was ordered by the commission Jhne 13, becoming effective August 1.

## Graveside Services for Former Resident

Graveside services were held this afternoon for the interment of the ashes of Thomas P. Davey, who died January 6th in Oakland. Davey was formerly a resident of Grass Valley, spending his boehood and early manhood there. Rev. Frank Buck was in charge of the service.

Two surviving sisters, Misses Maud and Olive Davey, were present for the service. Arrangements were in charge of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary.

## Three Boy Scouts Earn Eisenhower Medal

John Zunini, Mervyn Hansen and Ted Lowry, Boy Scouts, have qualified to receive the Eisenhower medal, awarded to the boys who collect 1,000 pounds or more of waste paper.

Runners up still trying to build up their salvage to the 1000 pound wark, are Jim Scribner, Joe Fischer, Jim Hubbard and Dick Williams. Today the scouts have collected 9684 pounds of waste paper.

### PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION LETTERS

A petition for letters of administration in the estate of Elizabeth Stevens, who died in Grass Valley March 28th, leaving no will, was filed Friday by her cousin, Mrs. Ila George.

The petition recites that Mrs. Stevens left an estate of $5000 and that the two heirs are the petitioner and Mrs. Belle Lean, another cousin of the deceased.

The largest agricultural crop of the Netherlands is sugar beets.

Panama was a department of Colombia until 1903.

The early spring lamb crop in the principal producing states is estimated as 6 per cent under 1944.

## SURVEY MADE OF EMPLOYMENT SHRINKAGE

A survey of the post war intentions of Pacific Coast manufacturerers, conducted in the spring and the summer of 1944 by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in cooperation with the Committee for Economic Development indicates that Pacific Coast manufacturers expect to employ approximately 40 per cent more people in a good post war year than in 1939, without reckoning any possible additional employment created by the entry of new firms.

While this number 780,000 would fall far short of the peak of war-expanded employment, 1,590,000 in 1943, most of the shrinkage is expected to occur in shipbuilding and airvraft with reductions of 95 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. In their average employment levels as compared wih 1943, Manufacurers in a number of other lines expect to employ as many or more people in a good post war year as in 1943. The most favorable outlook is expected in automobile production, in lumber manufacturing and in petroleum production and refining, although a considerable range of industries producing other consumers goods, including clothing and textiles, food products, leather, and printing and publishing, also expect to do relatively well. Aside from shipbuilding and aircraft, the most drastic reductions are expected in the nonferrous metals and rubber industries, with machinery, electrical equipment, industrial chemicals, and iron and steel following in order.

The survey based on returns from over 800 concerns accounting for nearly one half of all Pacific Coast manufacturing employment in 1943 indicates that little can be expected in the way of conversion of war plant is to be converted to large scale manufacturer of new products. Exclusive of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, however, the survey indicates that only 3 per cent of plant capacity is to be closed dowwn, while 91 per cent is to be used in making products and 6 per cent in making new products.

Considerable sums will be needed for capital outlays in order to equip existing plants for peace time production. Such expenditures of manufacturing, estimated from plans of reporting firms, range from a minimum of 290 million dollars to a maximum of 430 dollars, excluding outlays of steel mills and nonferrous metals plants, which may require additional heavy investment if they are to be kept in operation. The largest proportion of the planned outlays of reporting firms will be for inventories of materials and supplies and for structural additions and repairs, which represent 36 per cent respectively, of the total. Little difficulty is anticipated in financing these outlays; two thirds of the total is expected to come from the manufacturers own resources, one fifth from banks, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

The war industries have expanded relatively more in California than in the Pacific Northwest. That state is expected, therefore to experience a greater reduction in employment from the wartime peak, both absolutely and percentage wise. According to manufacturers expectations as reported in the survey, however, this will not prevent the post war gain in the volume of manufacturing employment as compared with 1939 from being greater in California than in the other two coast states.


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